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Barometer 29.52 Rainfall 4.04 inch. Humidity 90.

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Humidity 90.

May 10, 1920, Temperature 76

No. 18,254

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號十月五年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921.

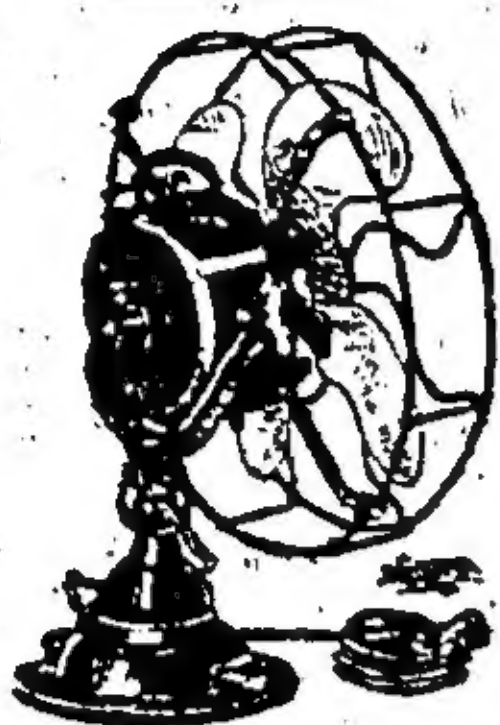
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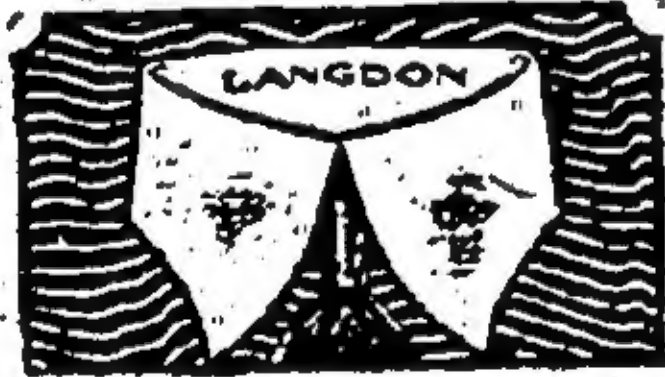
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TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

NEW COAL CRISIS.

GRAVE MENACE COMPLICATES SITUATION.

VITAL SERVICES THREATENED.

RAILWAYMEN AND TRANSPORT WORKERS REFUSE TO HANDLE COAL.

LONDON, May 10.

Simultaneously with the conversations between the Labour representatives and the Premier yesterday, which have been occasioning a natural feeling of optimism in responsible circles as regards the coal situation, a fresh grave menace has arisen to complicate the crisis. The railwaymen and transport workers now refuse to touch coal even for vital services. The trouble began on the Clyde and is declared to be due to communist activities.

MORE TROOP DISORDERS.

In connection with the fresh menace in the coal crisis it is disquieting that serious troop disorders similar to the week-end disorders at Aldershot occurred at Colchester and Doncaster. The disorders are attributed to widespread attempts of the communist faction to stir up trouble.

FILLIP TO HOPES OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, May 9.

Hopes of settlement of the coal strike are encouraged by the announcement that the Premier sent a message to the King at the last moment stating that he was unavoidably prevented from meeting Prince Hirohito at Victoria Station. The Premier meanwhile with the Cabinet discussed the coal question. Subsequently replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Premier said that the Government was doing its best to effect a settlement. It was inadvisable to say more.

UPPER SILESIA OUTBREAK.

POLISH INSURGENTS OVERRUN WHOLE PLEBISCITE AREA.

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that the Polish insurgents had overrun the whole of the plebiscite area to the Oder. The Allies were considering proposals for settlement and steps were being taken to strengthen the police by local recruiting. The Polish Government had been requested to close the frontier and prohibit assistance or encouragement of the insurgents.

Replying to supplementary questions, the Premier agreed that it was unfortunate the incident should have arisen when the German Government was making up its mind on the disarmament question. It was doing her utmost to bring pressure to bear on the Polish Government.

GERMANY SNUBBED.

BERLIN, May 9.

The French reply to the German note of the 8th inst. on the Silesian revolt definitely avers that the trouble was due to false German reports regarding the Allies' award to Poland and Germany. It states that the Allies have done everything to restore order. A distinct improvement is reported from the most important coal centres. Gas in the police force through desertion of Poles have been filled up. The reply emphasises that the inter-Allied Commission will not accept outside help.

FISCAL CONTROVERSY.

FREE TRADE AND TARIFF REFORM DISPUTE AGAIN.

ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.

LONDON, May 9.

A fiscal controversy foreshadowing a revival of the free trade and tariff reform dispute was reopened in the House of Commons this afternoon when Mr. Baldwin introduced resolutions in connection with the safeguarding of industries bill. He declared that the Government intended to ignore criticism and introduce the measure. He pointed out that the list of articles affected was dormant and within very narrow limits. He declared that most of them were essential to national defence and the scientific foundation of British industries, giving as an instance the chemical dye trades. Dealing with dumping, Mr. Baldwin declared that a committee would be established empowered to impose duties for a period of five years when satisfied that British industries were likely to be affected thereby. Food and drink were specifically excluded.

The ex-coalitionist member, Sir A. Barton, now an Asquithian supporter, moved an amendment restricting the duration of the resolutions to a year instead of five years. He accused the Government of always considering the producer and not the consumer who had to pay every time the Government paid attention to home trade before foreign. Sir A. Mond, one of the protagonists of free trade in the last fiscal debate, now supported the resolutions. He maintained that they did not contain anything more objectionable to free traders. People mistakenly thought that free trade meant cheap goods. He contended that it was foolish to say we did not know what would be wanted in another war therefore we ought to do nothing. He declared that the anti-dumping regulations would give British manufacturers a square deal. The present situation was a business bedlam.

[The terms of the resolutions give effect to the Government's promise of legislation to safeguard British industries from foreign competition. The resolutions, which, if passed, will be given effect to in this year's Finance Act, provide an Ad Valorem duty of 33 1/3 per cent; for five years on certain commodities regardless of the country from whence they are imported. Including chemical and scientific glassware, magnesite and tungsten products. These come mostly from Germany and are already subject to a fifty per cent. tax under the Reparations Act. The resolutions will also provide for an additional customs duty of 33 1/3 per cent; in order to check dumping and protect British manufacturers against competition of foreign goods which, owing to the depreciation of currencies, can be sold in Britain at prices below those at which they can profitably be manufactured in England.]

BOXING.

BRITON WINS EUROPEAN LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 10.

At the National Sporting Club in the 20 round contest for the European light-weight championship, Briton, British light-weight champion, beat Georges Papin (France), the holder, in the tenth round.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 5/8
To-day's opening rate 2/7 5/8

MOTOR COACHES.

FOR LOCAL TRAFFIC.

AN IMPORTANT INNOVATION.

ON KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

To enable local passenger traffic on the Kowloon-Canton railway to be more economically and more conveniently handled two motor coaches and a trailer coach are to be purchased from America and placed on the Kowloon-Shumchun run.

Details in regard to the innovation were furnished by Mr. H. P. Winslow, head of the British section of the railway, to a China Mail reporter who approached him on the subject to-day. The chief object the authorities had in view was, Mr. Winslow explained, to effect economy. At present there were certain local trains—be instance the 6.25 p.m. from Kowloon to Shumchun—which were scarcely profitable to run but must be kept on the time table so that the development of the new territories may be encouraged. Some of those trains will be replaced by the new motor coaches whose running cost will be considerably lower than that of a locomotive drawn-train.

The new vehicles will be 62 feet long with a centre corridor. One of the power coaches will accommodate 36 first class and 30 third class passengers and in the other there will be room for 24 first class and 42 third class passengers. Seating accommodation in the trailer will be provided for 60 third class and 30 second class passengers. Each of the power coaches will be fitted with a 150 H.P. 6 cylinder engine, possessing an 8 inch bore and a 10 inch stroke. They will be adapted for using kerosene as fuel and the motor will be equipped with a high tension magneto distributor with coil and battery connection providing two separate sets of ignition, entirely independent of each other and running on two sets of sparking plugs. Electric self starters will be fitted to each engine and the coaches will be equipped with Westinghouse air brakes.

The cars will be lighter than an ordinary railway coach and it is estimated that their consumption of fuel will range somewhere about 3 miles to the gallon. They are to be constructed by the Hall Scott motor car Co., of San Francisco, who have already supplied the same type of coach to seventeen different railways in America.

Mr. Winslow anticipates that the vehicles will be delivered here in November. Their construction in America is to be supervised by the Superintendent of the Kowloon-Canton railway (Mr. C. D. Lambert) who will journey across to San Francisco for the purpose at the end of this month.

SILVER WEDDING.

The numerous friends of Mr. Alfred Morris, head-master of Sai Yingpun School, and Mrs. Morris, are congratulating them this week on their Silver Wedding anniversary, they having married on May 9, twenty-five years ago. Mr. Morris, who is identified with many social activities here, notably with free masonry, came to the colony on May 12, 1905. Mr. Morris arrived in September four years later. Their daughter, Dorothy, is expected out this autumn, about October.

A steward on the s.s. "Oxfordshire," recently had an unfortunate experience. After leaving Suez, on the onward journey he happened to sneeze whilst leaning over the rail. It was the most expensive sneeze he ever had in his life, for his false teeth came out and fell into the sea. At Colombo he was told that a new set would cost £20; but in view of the fact that he had lost his original teeth as the result of shell shock in the war, a Colombo dentist agreed to supply a new set for £11, which was to be ready when the ship touched Colombo again on the homeward voyage some three or four weeks later.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME. MAKE IT A RULE to have a tin of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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First Grade \$30.00 each

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(To be put up in one lot. Should the

property be not disposed of in this

manner, the plant will be sold

piecemeal).

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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travel by the train leaving Kowloon, at

11.15 a.m. and can return by the train

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Inspection orders may be had on

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LAMMERT BROS.,

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Hongkong, April 27, 1921.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

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Hongkong, May 6, 1921.

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14 years experience.

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Communications relating to news should

be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their

names and addresses with any contribu-

tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily

for publication but as evidence of good

faith.

All matter for publication should be

written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be

addressed to THE MANAGER.

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five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertise-

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ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSEThis trade mark is
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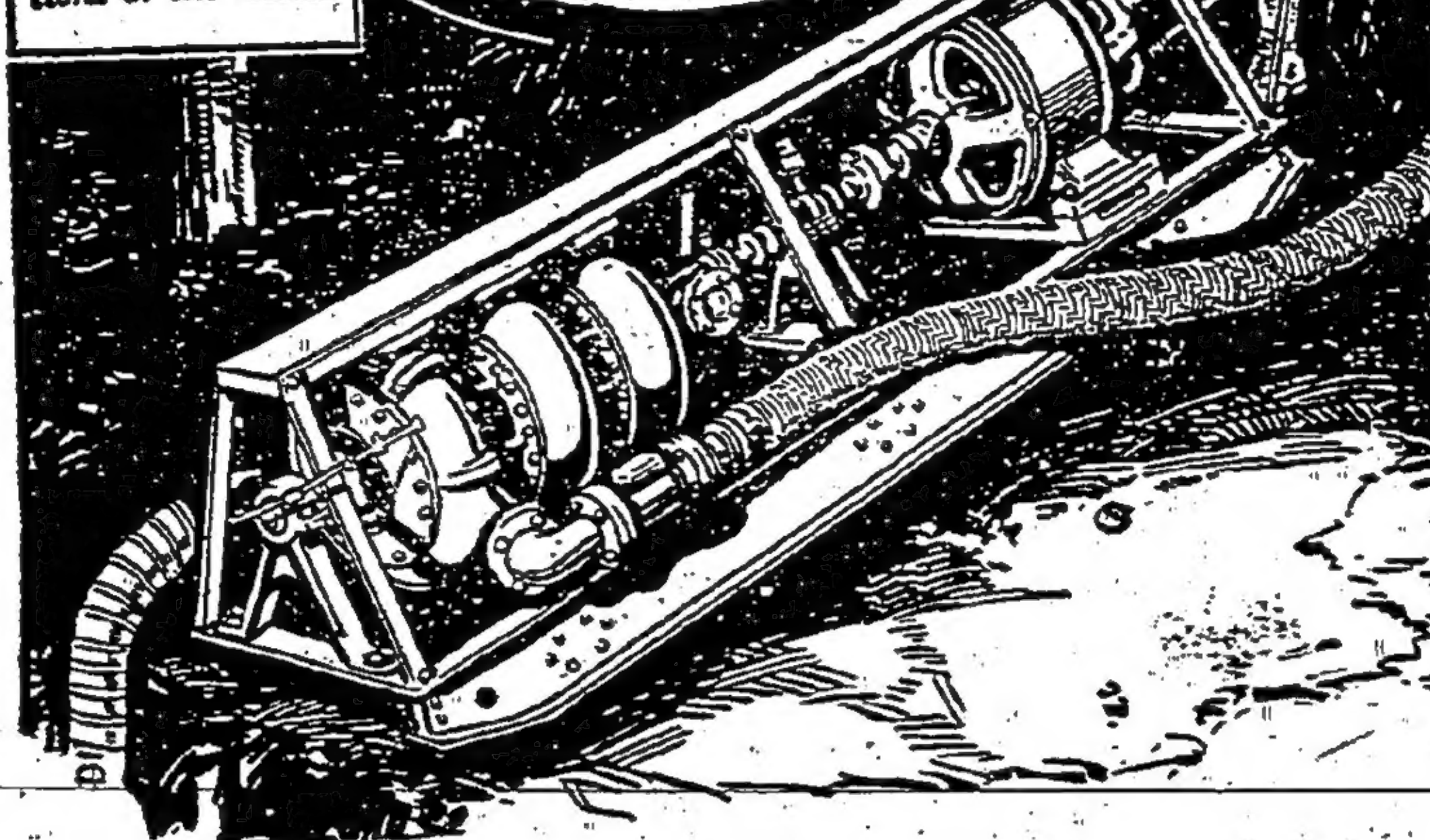
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EASTERN EXCHANGE.

SILVER IN THE NEW ERA

CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

Moreton Frewen, writes in the
Daily Telegraph:—

In a recent letter which you did me the honour to publish, and in which I attributed the present world malaise to the debacle in the Eastern exchanges, I pointed out that leading financiers, such as Baron Alfred Rothschild and Lord Goschen, had warned us in language that seemed at that time greatly exaggerated, that we ought to expect such results as the present to follow such causes. I have a letter from a friend whose business judgment is reliable, and who writes:—

I do not understand foreign exchange problems, and am now too old to learn. The explanations you advance, even when fortified by your "index numbers," leave me cold, but what you quote from Alfred Rothschild and Goschen is good enough for me. I would advise you if we are to get any farther, to rely less on books and on theories of exchange and more on such authorities as these. When men of great eminence prophesy well in advance of the only three great falls in silver "look out for great financial troubles" and each time the trouble comes, that makes up my mind for me. You need not trouble me with your learned reasons, which frankly bore me. "And as this, I expect, more or less the mental condition of the man in the bus," I should like to put on record two important utterances made when gold monometallism began to be first thought of. In 1871, encouraged by the great abundance of the new gold coming from the New World, a bankers' conference met in Paris, to consider a general demonetisation of silver. Baron Rothschild, the head of the great French house, delivered a speech of strong disapproval. He said:

The simultaneous employment of the two precious metals is satisfactory, and gives rise to no complaint. Whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, it is always true that the two precious metals co-exist together in forming the monetary circulation of the world; and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of value of things. The suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any compensation. It would mean the destruction of a portion of the world's capital. It would spell ruin.

Two years later, Lord Beaconsfield, speaking at Glasgow, said:

I attribute the monetary disturbance which has occurred, and is now to a certain extent settling very injuriously upon trade—I attribute it to the great changes which the Governments of Europe are making in reference to their standard of value. Our gold standard is not the cause of our commercial prosperity, but the consequence of that prosperity. It is quite certain that we must prepare ourselves for great convulsions in the money market, not occasioned by speculation or any of the old causes which have been alleged, but by a new cause with which we are not sufficiently acquainted.

At that time the Transvaal gold-field had not yet been discovered, nor what was destined to become equally important, namely, the potency of weak solutions of cyanide of potassium in recovering gold from tailings which was to make the operation of extremely low-grade ores profitable. The sheet accident of these two discoveries was destined between 1870 and 1900 to increase the annual supplies of the yellow metal from less than twenty millions to almost a hundred millions and yet, notwithstanding this prodigious and quite unprecedented expansion, the level of the world's prices fell from index number (Guerbeck) 110 in 1873 to 63 for 1896. Does anyone to-day question that this debacle in prices was caused by the general "disinheritation" of silver—from the closing of all the world's mints to the free coinage of silver? It is little wonder that Baron Rothschild had declared in 1871, "the suppression of silver would spell ruin."

EFFICACY OF POLICY. I quoted in a previous article from Professor Walker's important speech at the dinner given by Sir William Houldsworth in 1894. At the same dinner Mr. William Liddell, the Governor of the Bank of England, who had carried the Bank and the "City" through the great crisis of '91, said:

It is strange that England, which has advanced such immense amounts of capital to foreign countries and to her own Colonies, all dependent largely on the value of their products for the means whereby they could pay their debts, should still so persistently and apparently so blindly have supported a financial policy calculated to render it difficult for her debtors to keep faith.

Let us also put on record from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society for 1894, and from a paper by Mr. W. E. Bear, the well-known editor of the "Mark Lane Express," these words:

The weekly average of the price of wheat has been as low as 17s. 6d. per quarter, a price absolutely ruinous to growers who depend mainly on wheat for a living, unless they possess some such enormous currency advantage as the farmers of the Argentine Republic and they alone enjoy. ("The enormous advantage" being at that time three paper dollars for one gold dollar, the paper dollar "possessing nearly as much purchase power for all they—the farmers of the Plate—require as it ever had.")

In the best paper on the subject of Oriental trade and exchange ever read, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, of Hongkong (Royal Colonial Institute, Feb. 12, 1895), pointing out how Lancashire's leading trade was being bodily transferred to the Far East, presented these figures: The exports of cotton yarn from India increased from less than eight million pounds in 1876 to 192,000,000 pounds in 1892, an increase of 2,364 per cent, while exports of British yarns have only grown from an average of 207,000 pounds in 1873 to 238,000,000 in 1893, or less than 10 per cent. For the last eleven years it will be found that the annual profit realised on the paid-up capital of cotton-spinning companies in the Oldham district has averaged about £917 per company, or 2½ per cent. per annum. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after a very prolonged inquiry, resolved in December, 1888, that "the principal cause which has enabled the Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire in exporting yarn to China and Japan is the great fall in Eastern exchange since 1873."

If a fall of less than 25 per cent. between 1873 and 1888 in rupee exchange had such fell results to Lancashire labour, what is going to be the result in the case of the "penny mark," the skilled labour of modern Germany, perfectly equipped, working, as now for seven marks an hour during a forty-four hours week? What earthly chance is there in the days at hand for white labour against Hun labour? To fight such a competition as this with either "Free Trade" or with tariffs is perfectly hopeless. The German export duties on our new War Minister has invented a duty collected in dollars or sterling—goes a little way; it may conceivably collect a hundred millions, or even two; but if we are to capture the trades of Asia, and indefinitely expand these, we must stabilise our exchange with that half the human

A REPORT OF 1888. And pray how stabilise? By calling France and the United States into council: both are countries hardly less concerned than we are to get

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Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

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the protection afforded by high exchange against the "dump" of the penny mark. It is time that a new generation vitally concerned took to heart the finding of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, which, after three years' investigation, issued its report in 1888. Section 192 of that report, signed by every member of the Commission, reads as follows:—

These considerations seem to suggest the existence of some steady influence in former periods which has now been removed and which has left the silver market subject to the free influence of causes the full effect of which was previously kept in check. The question, therefore, forces itself upon us—Is there any other circumstance calculated to affect the relative relation of silver to gold which distinguishes the latter period from the earlier? Now undoubtedly the date which forms the dividing line between an epoch of approximate fixity in the relative value of gold and silver and one of marked instability is the year when the bimetallic system which had previously been in force in the Latin Union ceased to be in full operation, and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the operation of that system, established as it was in countries the population and commerce of which were considerably, exerted a material influence upon the relative value of the two metals.

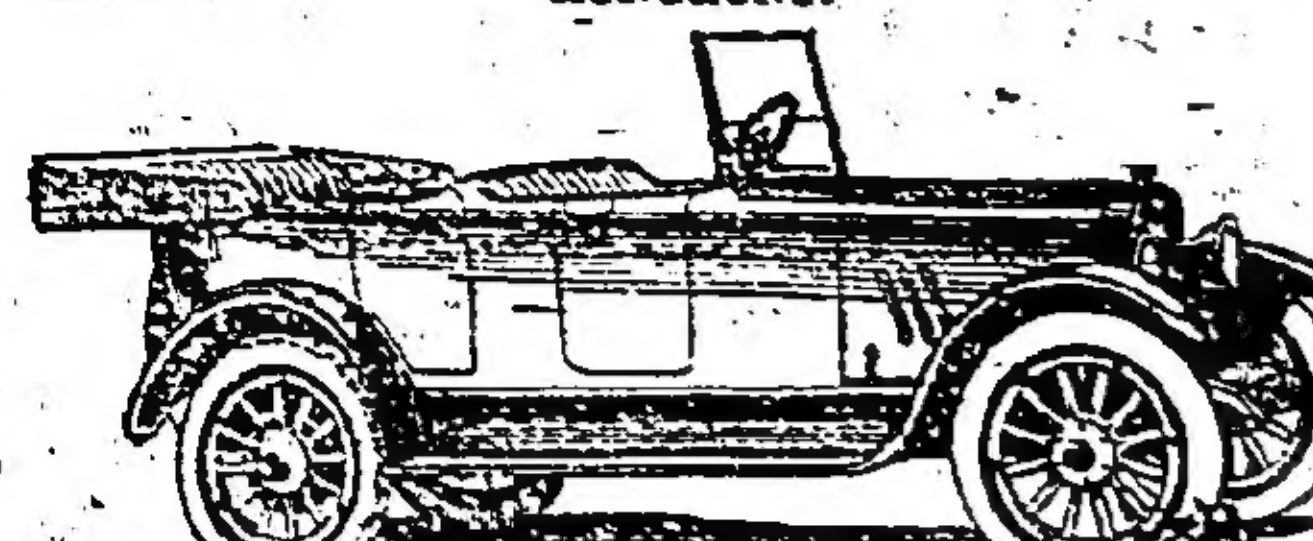
The signature to this profession of belief in the effectiveness of Cal's law governing exchange "were as follows: Lord Herschell, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. J. W. Birch, Mr. Chaplin, Sir C. Fremantle, Sir David Barbour, Sir Thomas Farrer, Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Samuel Montagu. Well might Lord Aldenham, Governor of the Bank of England and an expert in exchange, if ever there was one—well might he write of the anonymous scoundrels in an envenomed Press as "those who endeavour by grotesque and burlesque argument to show that what had been done for hundreds of years was impossible, and that a system under which England had prospered was fatal to her prosperity, while that under which her prosperity was waning was the true source of her wealth."

(Continued on Page 3)

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup is upon it and then seek for medicine and let the child die until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the house. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
52-54 Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.



TELEPHONE 1340
GENERAL OFFICE 1340
SALES BRANCH 1340
REPAIRS BRANCH 1340
WORK SHOP 1340

ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

A 3,000-Year-Old Woman.
Compared with the skeleton found at Tilbury some years ago—no say nothing of Eoanthropus, whose skull was found in the Pitdown bed (Sussex) and whose antiquity is almost incalculable—the woman whose body has been discovered buried in a hollowed-out tree trunk at Egved, in Jutland, is almost modern. She is perhaps 3,000 years junior to that primitive lady revealed by the breaking away of the cliff at Walton-on-the-Naze, who made a meal of haws and blackberries just before she died and whose skull measurements correspond, according to Professor Keith, almost exactly with those of the average woman student of to-day.

Nevertheless she is very interesting to people in this country, in whom there is so much Jute or Anglian blood. The ornaments buried with her, the skirt, and the mere fact that she was interred in a coffin all point to the existence, among these remote and indirect ancestors of ours of a higher degree of civilisation than that with which we are accustomed to credit them. For anything we know to the contrary, the skirt may have been a new fashion in Jutland in her day, but, according to one authority on Crete, ladies in that island were wearing not only skirts but even crinolines ages before she was born.

Prohibition Joke.

The most popular joke on the American vaudeville stage today is the question, "When does the Prohibition Law become effective?" and it is apparently true that no one with a desire to purchase liquor and willing to pay the price need go without. The recent decision of the Public Prosecutor of the United States that physicians may prescribe beer and wines in unlimited quantities has already resulted in reviving the importing industry and stimulating the importation of wines for "medicinal purposes." A prominent New York doctor instituted a test case in the courts, in which he questioned the constitutionality of the regulation requiring physicians to prescribe a maximum of a pint of spirits every ten days. He contends that no one is better qualified than a physician to know the requirements of his patients, and that the law restricting the use of such stimulants is dangerous to the life and health of the community.

Mixed Juris.

That there is no rose without its thorn is true metaphorically, if not botanically. For the emancipation of woman the price must be paid. In the case of Miss Martin, a school-teacher of Trelawny (Cornwall), the price was £5. Miss Trelawny was summoned to serve on the jury at the Corn wall Assizes, but she wrote the sheriff intimating that she would not attend. When the court assembled and her name was called there was no response. The undersheriff called thrice "Elizabeth Martin, come forth and save your fine." But she came not. In this age of unchivalry there was no advocate to urge in extenuation, "Perchance she sleepeth," and the judge, with the lack of gallantry characteristic of his tribe, fined the absent lady £5. Miss Martin explained subsequently that though she was opposed to mixed juries this was not the reason for her non-attendance, but she considered it her duty to remain at her school, the work of which would have been seriously prejudiced by her absence.

New Thames Tunnel.

The proposal to cut a tunnel under the Thames between Gravesend and Tilbury will awaken a good deal of interest among the seafarers of the port of London, but not much more. The present service of ferry steamers owned by the Midland Railway is very tolerably efficient and remarkably little nuisance to the other users of the river. On the other hand, the service is only according to the convenience of the trains, while the tunnel would of course be available at any minute at which one chose to cross. That would be very convenient, but whether it would be worth the matter of two and a half millions mentioned in the estimate is quite another matter. Presumably more vehicles would use the tunnel than now avail themselves of the horse ferry, but it is questionable as to whether the traffic would be very great under any circumstances. The rival scheme is to cut a tunnel from Dartford, and so save a million on the cost.

HOME ITEMS.

At the Theatre Royal at Bradford the contents of the property-room were put up for sale. It was a motley collection, including principal boys' hats, 600 dresses of all shapes and colours, giant sea shells, two wooden cannons, basket of animals' heads, and even a skeleton. The best bargain seemed to be a ton of rags for 6s.

Despite the refusal of permission by the Bishop of London, Miss Maude Royden preached at the Three Hours' Service at St. Botolph's Church, E.C. recently. The Rev. W. H. Shaw (the rector) before the service asked anyone who had come to rise at once and, having protested, go away. "No one has the right," concluded the rector, "to appoint the preacher except the incumbent, and I have done it."

The cheapest concert in London includes a programme with a seat for 25d., including tax, and was given in Hyde Park in March by the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues).

The court of inquiry into the sinking of the troopship *Huntsville*, at her moorings in Southampton Docks, has found that the master committed an error of judgment in estimating the margin of safety between the waterline and the open ports on the port side, having regard to the permanent list to port. The court also censured the chief officer for lack of discipline allowed.

Boards bearing the words "Church full" have been exhibited at St. Paul's Cathedral during a special service of Passion music. So great were the numbers seeking admission that the doors had to be locked. When the service began some people were sitting on the floor.

The Egyptian Government have issued a communique stating that, to protect the cotton crop from an unjustified fall in prices due to speculation, it has decided to intervene in the spot Cotton Exchange by purchasing cotton whenever it deems it advisable.

After living in the village all her life, Mrs. Sarah Cathcart, 78, Panfield, Essex, has died. She had been verger at the parish church for 50 years, and on Armistice Day, as the rector was away, she rang the bells to spread the news. (She and her husband celebrated their diamond wedding last Christmas Day. She claimed that the secret of longevity was good temper.)

WHY

DO SOME OBJECTS BEND AND OTHERS BREAK?

In spite of the tremendous advance which has been made by science, in spite of the many discoveries which tend to make life far more pleasant and agreeable than it was a century or even a few decades ago there are still many of the simplest things for which science has yet to find the true explanation. Among these is the phenomenon known as "cohesion," or the way in which particles of matter stick together with varying degrees of strength.

It is comparatively easy, for example, to pull apart the material of which a leaf is made, while the spreading of the wood which makes up the trunk of the tree is an operation which demands a great expenditure of force. In this instance one reason for the difference in "cohesion" lies in the comparative thickness of the two substances, but even a thin sheet of metal will resist an attempt to separate its molecules, while a mass of a more porous substance, like a sponge, can be torn apart with less exertion. It is this same principle of cohesion, operating in a slightly different manner, that leads some objects to bend easily while others break, though it is not possible to explain just why this occurs. We know from experience that heat has, in some cases, some influence upon this property—for sealing wax will break when cold, but bend when heated and, as a rule, metallic substances will bend far easier after they have been subjected to heat or the process of "tempering." The explanation of this elasticity undoubtedly lies in the way in which the molecules are held together, whether tightly or in a somewhat looser manner, but the reason for this difference has yet to be accurately and simply defined.

HEAVY RAINS.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

TOWNS UNDER WATER.

Between 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. to-day 4.55 inches of rain were recorded at the Observatory.

Reports from the different cities along the West River state that owing to excessive rain these cities are now inundated. Wuchow and other cities on the River are now under water varying from 3 to 5 feet. Boats are being used on the streets to facilitate travelling. It is feared that unless the rain ceases, there will be a general flood in the territory along the West River.

WHAT IS IT?

A PECULIAR OBJECT.

FOUND AT SEA.

A peculiar object found floating in the sea about 90 miles South of the coast of Annam was picked up by the s.s. "Lai Sang," which arrived in Hongkong harbour this morning from Calcutta. It is a sort of mooring buoy made out of an "A.P.C." naphthalene drum to which a dumb bell arrangement is attached by five or six fathoms of chain. German words that are barely decipherable are painted on the drum and at each end of the dumb bell is a globular arrangement bearing a small cap. Several naval officials examined the object during the morning but none was able to explain what it was beyond the surmise that it was used as a mooring buoy.

Another curiosity aboard the "Lai Sang" is a young and very live lion which the boatswain, it is understood, is prepared to dispose of to anyone yearning to possess it as a pet.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Takada," Captain F. E. Harvey, 4,223 tons, arrived this morning at 7.40 a.m. from Moji with 124 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Ecuador," Capt. A. C. Paulsen, 3,435 tons, arrived this morning at 8.13 from Manila with 1,565 tons of groceries and 29 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Phoenicx," Capt. D. J. Lewis, 1,065 tons, arrived this morning at 9.10 a.m., with 1,700 tons of rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Hsin Ping An," Capt. Ramsland, sailed for Saigon at 8 a.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Glenfalloch," Captain McKellar, sailed for Amoy at 10 a.m. to-day with general through cargo.

The s.s. "Hupoh," Capt. Pendefather, sailed for Singapore via Swatow at 11 a.m. to-day with 100 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Hok Canton," Chinese, cleared to-day and will sail for Kwong Chow Wan, at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Takang," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Haiphong via Hoihow, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The St. Pancras (London) Coroner, on March 21 adjourned an inquest on the body of Laurence Drew Shaw, D.S.O., a Harley-street doctor, late of Tientsin, in order that the contents of the stomach might be analyzed. Dr. B. H. Spilsbury, who made a post-mortem examination, having said that he was unable to give the cause of death. It was stated in evidence that Dr. Shaw, whose age was 39, was pathologist at the London Lock Hospital, and that he had complained of overwork, and said he was tired of life. On the night of the 16th, he stayed at the flat of a woman friend in Bloomsbury street. Next morning, he complained of thirst, and after having a cup of tea, returned to bed, where he died soon afterwards. In his pockets were found a bottle labelled poison and a hypodermic syringe. Dr. Shaw was also stated, served as a student with a medical unit in the Boer War. He qualified on his return to England, and afterwards took up an appointment in the Far East. In 1914, he served against the Germans in China, and later saw service in Gallipoli and France. He was awarded the D.S.O. and a French decoration, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the R.A.M.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOY SCOUTS.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—May I use your columns to publicly thank the following gentlemen for their very generous donations to the Hongkong Boy Scout's Association, and also to thank the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak for so materially helping in the collection of funds for this Association—

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak | 500 |
| Mr. Mok Kun Sang | 500 |
| Mr. Li Po Kwei | 250 |
| Mr. Li Yick Mui | 250 |
| Mr. Yung Tsz Ming | 250 |
| Mr. Li Wing Kwong | 250 |
| Mr. Wong Kam Fuk | 200 |
| Mr. Ho Kwong | 100 |
| Mr. Chow Tung Shang | 100 |
| Mr. Yau Shui Chi | 100 |
| Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu | 100 |
| Mr. Chau Yue Tang | 100 |
| Mr. Wong Kwong Tin | 100 |
| Mr. Pong Yui Tung | 100 |
| Mr. Li Sing Ku | 100 |
| Mr. Tong Shiu Lun | 100 |
| Mr. Wong Wut Chuen | 50 |
| Mr. Chau Ping Yue | 50 |
| Mr. Li Ki Cho | 50 |
| Mr. Chu Chak Tung | 50 |
| Mr. Ma Yuk Tsun | 50 |
| Mr. Li Cho Son | 50 |
| Mr. Lam Tak Chau | 50 |
| Mr. Li Siu Ching | 50 |
| Mr. Leung Chung Man | 50 |
| Mr. Chau Shui Kai | 50 |
| Mr. Kwok Mak Yuen | 50 |
| Mr. Wong Kwan Sun | 50 |
| Mr. Chu Chung Hin | 50 |
| Mr. Lo Chung Lim | 50 |
| Mr. Chung Lu Shun | 50 |
| Mr. Shiu Kait Chuen | 25 |

S\$3,775

Yours a sincerely,

A. O. BRAUN.

Hon. Treasurer.

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

WOMAN'S PLUCKY ACT.

STRUGGLE IN A FLAT.

While the inmates of the first floor of No. 1 Yewwoo Street, Wanchai, were having a meal in the front room about 3.45 yesterday afternoon, they were taken by surprise by three men who had entered the flat without their knowledge. One man produced a knife and threatened death to anyone who offered resistance. The mother of the woman pluckily grappled with one of the intruders, whereupon the armed man, stabbed her in the neck and mother seized an ear ring set with jade valued at \$7. During the struggle, an alarm slipped into the kitchen and gave the alarm. The robbers then ran away. The wounded woman was removed to the St. Paul's Hospital at Causeway Bay. The wound is not considered serious.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Alfred E. Zimmern and Mme. Lucie A. O. Hirsch-Florent took place quietly at St. Marylebone Parish Church on March 31.

A well-dressed Chinese who was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with the theft of a roll of silk from the Chi Sing Co., Queen's Road Central, was alleged to have entered the shop about 7 p.m., yesterday and inspected several rolls of silk. Remarking that they did not suit him, he walked out. Shortly afterwards, the shop assistant missed a roll of silk. After a short chase, the defendant was caught with the silk under his long coat. Sentence of four weeks' hard labour was passed.

Evidence was taken by Magistrate Orme this morning in the Yau-mai kidnapping case reported yesterday in which a Chinese man and a woman were charged with having kidnapped and harboured a 5-year old male child. Inspector Brown said that witnesses would be called to say that the defendant took the child to the woman's house in Kowloon City where it was found on May 8. Evidence was then taken in which the defendants were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Five fatal cases of small-pox and two of plague, all Chinese, were reported during the week-end, also a non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever, British, another of diphtheria, Chinese and one of enteric fever, also Chinese. Last week ten Chinese died from small-pox (one imported case) four from plague; one from enteric fever, and three from influenza (not notifiable). Three non-fatal cases of enteric fever, one of paratyphoid fever, and another of cerebro spinal fever, all Chinese, were also reported last week.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this instant and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and remove the cause. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NEW TOBACCO DUTIES.

FIRST PROSECUTIONS.

ENTERPRISING DEALER CAUGHT.

Prosecutions in connection with the increased tobacco duties were dealt with this morning by Magistrate Orme who heard a series of charges against shopkeepers and stall holders in various parts of the island and on the mainland for possession of dutiable cigarettes.

Mr. Taylor of the Revenue Department conducted the prosecution against a Chinese tobaccoist charged with the unlawful possession of 8,940 dutiable cigarettes of various Chinese brands.

Mr. W. B. Hind, who appeared for the defence, entered a plea of "guilty" to a technical offence. He explained that on the day before the new tobacco duty ordinance came into force, his client sent out his junks to purchase all the cigarettes they could get at the old price. Among the cigarettes purchased were 25 packets marked "for export." When the Revenue Officer checked the stock and found these packets, he seized all the cigarettes. Mr. Hind said that he would have to plead "guilty" with regard to all the cigarettes as his client had no means of proving that duty had been paid on them, having bought them from many different shops and stalls. Counsel submitted that his explanation, if not satisfactory, was a possible one, and he asked that in the circumstances the Magistrate impose a nominal fine.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. Taylor admitted that there was no direct test to prove whether or not duty had been paid on a particular packet of cigarettes, but pointed out that under the ordinance, the onus rested with the defence to prove that duty had been paid. Therefore the safest thing for tobaccoists to do was to get their stocks direct from the B.A.T. or the Nanyang Brothers.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$100, or in default, one month's hard labour.

When a Hongkong shopkeeper was charged with the possession of 1,600 dutiable cigarettes, Mr. Taylor said that when the defendant's shop was searched, a large quantity of empty cigarette boxes from which the export marks had been erased, were found in addition to the cigarettes.

The defendant said that he got the boxes by buying other articles which could not be packed in paper. Most sundry shops kept empty cigarette boxes for this purpose.

A fine of \$50, or one month's hard labour was imposed.

Possession of 4,000 dutiable cigarettes cost one man \$50, 500 another \$15, 800 a small boy \$20, 500 a Yau-mai dealer \$15, and 1,129 another man \$25. In every case the cigarettes were confiscated.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—SHIP'S SURGEON and WIRELESS OPERATOR. Apply P. O. Box 259.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE STEAMER "PANAMA"

Having arrived on THURSDAY, 5th May, from Copenhagen, Consignees of cargo in connection with the above steamer are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature. Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous Goods Wharf when delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after noon on the 12th May.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 15th May.

Damaged packages will be examined in the godown by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No fire insurance has been effected.

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

ARE LOCAL AGENTS FOR

BURBERRY'S

(HAYMARKET)

RAIN COATS

in all weights for

LADIES & GENTS.

"THE REGENT"
RAGLAN
RAINCOAT
\$38.00
ALL SIZES.

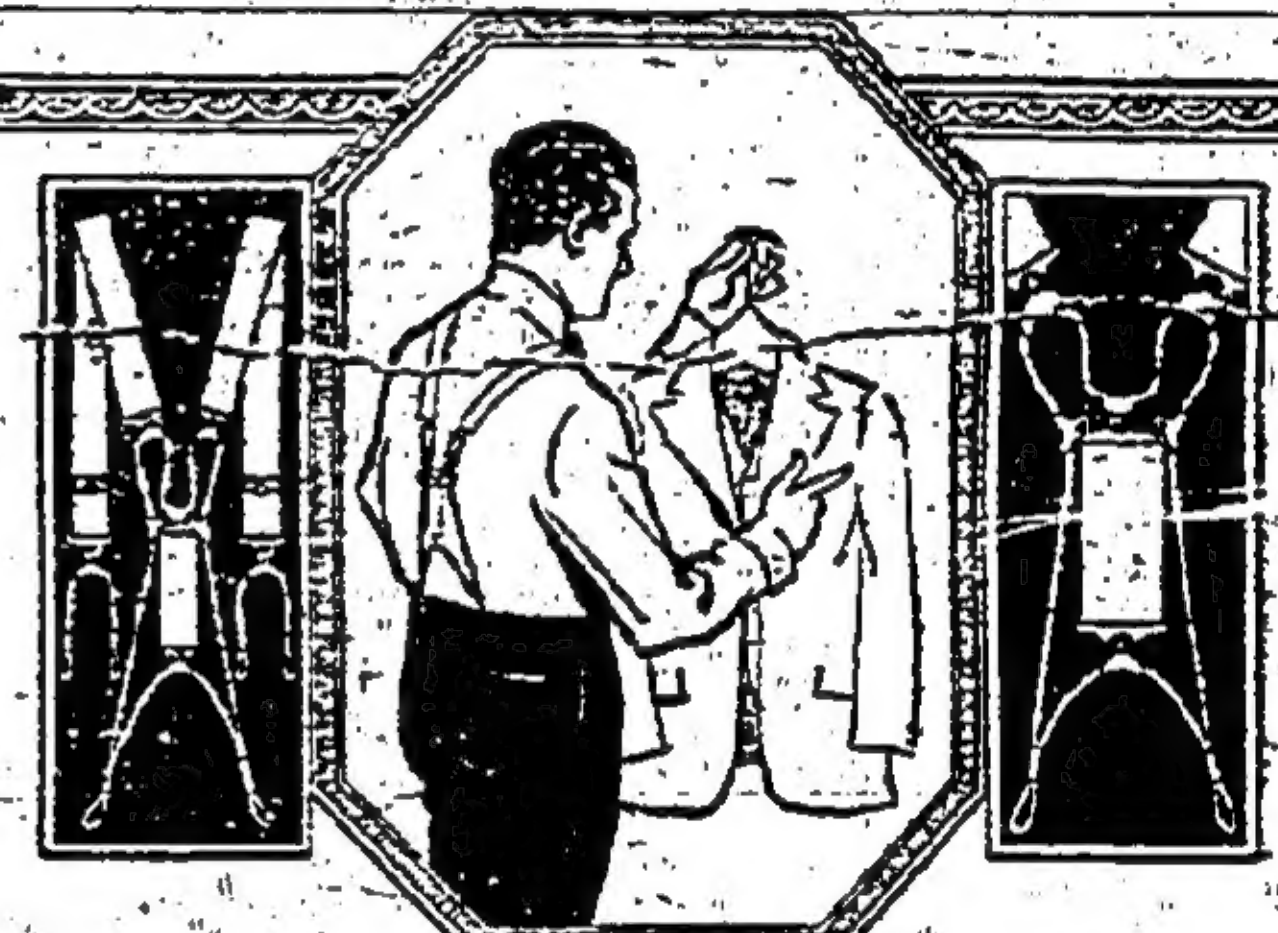
DOUBLE-PROOF
RUBBER
WATER PROOF S
WEIGHT ONLY 20 oz.
\$35.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW MUSIC

TELL ME LITTLE GIPSY
MARGIE
JAPANESE SANDMAN
AVALON
THE LOVE NEST
AT

ANDERSON'S



Good Braces Prolong the Life
of Your Wearing Apparel

It is the infinite care that is worked into SHIRLEY PRESIDENT BRACES that makes them different from other braces, just a better clinging to the outlines of the figure, better shaped so as not to bind, that is what carries the clothing so gracefully without hardly feeling that one has braces on.

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Look for the name on the buckles and the printed guarantee label: "SHIRLEY PRESIDENT"

President Suspender Company

Shirley, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Established in 1875

Vickers' LONDON Gin

The Perfection of over
a Century's Experience
in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS
ARE BENEFICIAL!"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM
FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED

Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$23.00

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 135

Hughes & Hough

ADVISERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors General Brokers. PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,

May 13, 1921, at 12 noon, at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

4 City 19.6 H. Elcar Car 52
Starter Left Drive Axle
Wheels complete with 4
Lamps, &c.

Can be seen up to date of Sale at the
Dragon Motor Works, Wai-shai.

Also
Several Motor Foot-pumps,
Ammeter, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1921.

FRIDAY,

May 7, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at Royal Service Corps Pier.

W.D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length - - - 85 feet.

Bm - - - 17 " 2 inches.

Depth - - - 10 " 3 "

Aspholment Tonnage 170 Tons.

Engine - - - Cor's Falmouth.

Horse Power - - 350 H.P.

Knots 10. Working Pressure per
square inch 150 lbs.

Built at Falmouth.

Materials of Construction Wood to
water line Iron Plated.

Approximate Carrying Capacity 25
Tons or 100 Passengers.

As she now lies.

A detailed list of fittings to be sold
with the ship may be seen at these
offices.

The vessel will be open to inspection
from 17th May to the day of sale in-
clusive between hours of 10 a.m. and
4 p.m.

Permits for inspecting will be issued
on Application at the Auctioneers.

Ship may not be viewed without
permit.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, May 9, 1921.

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial & Foreign Sections,
enables traders to communicate direct
with

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in London and in the Provincial Towns
and Industrial Centres of the United
Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.
The names, addresses and other details
are classified under more than 2,000 trade
headings, including:

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with detailed particulars of the Goods
shipped and the Colonial and Foreign
Markets supplied;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they
sail, and indicating the approximate
Sailings.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms
desiring to extend their connections, or
Trade Cards of

DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES

can be printed at a cost of 21. 10s. 0d.
for each trade heading under which they
are inserted. Larger advertisements
from 22 to 216.

A copy of the directory will be sent by
parcel post for 22s. net cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4,
England.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854

It does not matter
what you send to

DIAMOND'S

DYE WORKS

dainty lace or heavy
clothes—they always
come back looking
as good as new.

CASSUM AHMED.

General Draper.

22 & 24, Wellington Street.

Branch 28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Phone 1462.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
PREPAID.

Every additional word 2 Cents
for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED
FLAT, in Kowloon. Reply to
Box 1287, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

ONE LARGE GODOWN, (known as
the Mody's Warehouse) situated
between Queen's Road East, suitable for
European's Residence. Apply to LEE
HISAN & Co., 202, Queen's Road Central.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
a GENERAL MEETING of
Members will be held in the pavilion
of the Club TO-DAY, the 10th May,
1921, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of
confirming the following resolutions
which were passed at an extraordinary
general meeting of members held on
the 14th day of April, 1921.

1. That the present Hongkong
Cricket Club be wound up, and
the Committee be authorised to
take all necessary steps for the
purpose.

2. That the Committee be authorised
to register a Company limited by
guarantee not exceeding \$100 per
member, on the terms of the
Memorandum and Articles of
Association which will be submitted
to the Meeting.

3. That the Committee be authorised
to assign and hand over to the
new Company, when registered all
the assets of the Club.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 2, 1921.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 46th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Society will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
May 27th, 1921, at NOON, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 35th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 14th
May to the 27th May, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 32nd ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings on FRIDAY, May
27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong May 5, 1921.

TAIYO & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
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PALACE MOTOR Co., Ltd.

Phone Central 644
Western Branch 2143
Kowloon Branch E397
New Cars For Hire & For Sale.
Private Cars garaged.
Repairing Cars a Speciality.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 28th day of May, 1921, at NOON,
for the purpose of considering and if
thought fit of passing the following
resolutions:—

1. That the Directors of the Hongkong
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be
and they are hereby requested and
authorised by and on behalf of
the shareholders of the Company
to take the steps necessary
for the introduction of an Ordinance
into the Legislative Council of the
Colony of Hongkong and for the
enactment of the same by the
Governor of Hongkong with the
advice and consent of the
Legislative Council thereof to effect
the amendments necessary to the
Ordinance under which the Company
is incorporated and carrying
on business so as to allow of the
capital of the Company being
from time to time increased from
20 millions of dollars the present
authorised capital of the Company
to 30 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the Hongkong
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be
forthwith increased from
\$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 by the
creation of 40,000 New Shares of
\$75 each to be issued at the
price of \$70 on the terms after
mentioned. Shareholders on the
Eastern Registers to pay for their
allotments at the rate of exchange
for the Company's demand Bills on
London on the day on which the
instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be in the
first instance, in such manner as
the Directors shall prescribe for
that purpose, offered to share-
holders in the proportion of one
New Share for every three shares
of which on the 28th day of May,
1921, Shareholders shall respectively
be the registered Holders, and
that any New Share not
accepted by Shareholders within
the time limited by the Directors
for that purpose be disposed of
and allotted by the Directors in
such manner and at such price as
in their discretion they shall think
best in the interests of the Com-
pany.

4. That the payment of the sum of
\$70 per share for each of the said
New Shares be made as follows, viz:—

1st instalment of \$35 on the
1st of July, 1921.

2nd and final instalment of \$35
on the 1st day of October,
1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Share-
holders, holding shares less than
or not a multiple of three, a fractional
certificate in respect of each
share less than three or in excess
of a multiple of three and allot
one New Share to every person
who shall produce three such
Fractional Certificates on or before
the 1st day of July, 1921, and
pay the first instalment in respect
thereof.

6. That after payment of the instal-
ment, and pending payment of
the remaining instalment, Scrip
Certificates in such form as the
Directors may determine be issued
in respect of such New Shares
entitling the holders on payment
of the remaining instalment, and
subject to such other terms as to
approval, date for lodging scrip
certificates and otherwise as the
Directors may prescribe, to be
registered as the owner of the
shares respectively represented by
such Scrip Certificates.

7. That interest at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum be allowed out
of the profits of the Company on
instalments paid in advance of the
dates when the same become due,
and that registered holders of
Scrip Certificates for New Shares
be entitled in respect of such New
Shares to participate in future
dividends on an equality with the
old shares, in proportion to the
instalments paid up, and from due
dates for payment of same.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per
centum per annum be charged on
each instalment not punctually
paid, and be paid with each such
instalment.

9. That all moneys received from
premium on the said New Shares
be added to the Sterling Reserve
Fund.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE RATES QUESTION.

THE Joint Committees of the
CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSO-
CIATION and the KOWLOON
RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION invite
their members and the Public generally
to a meeting for the purpose of passing
a Resolution against the increase of the
House Rates.

The Meeting will be held at the
THEATRE, at 8.30 p.m. on WEDNES-
DAY, the 11th May, 1921, and it is
hoped to obtain a large attendance.

Hongkong, May 7, 1921.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSO- CIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY AN-
NUAL GENERAL MEETING of the
Constitutional Reform Association of
Hongkong will be held in the
Theatre, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY,
11th day of May, 1921, at 6.15 p.m.,
for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Com-
mittee and Statement of Accounts to
31st December, 1920.

To consider the following resolu-
tions:—

(1) That all the non-Chinese members
of the Legislative Council be
elected.

(2) That a larger electoral body be
adopted in the case of all such
non-Chinese members with the
exception of the Representative of
the Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce.

(3) That there be an Unofficial majority
on the Legislative Council with
such safeguards as are provided in
the Constitution of Ceylon.

(4) That a petition be sent to the
House of Commons asking for the
support of the Members in securing
the above change in the Legislative
Council.

To elect the Officers and Committee
for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Committee,
L. M. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 7, 1921.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a State- ment of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditors. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.

We have removed our Premises to
No. 36, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Passport photos finished
in one hour.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 2.)

Let me conclude on his note. Had
our silver boom of a year ago been
prolonged for at least another decade,
and none of us, contemplated the
hazards of the French and American
mintings of their coined silver—had
Bombay and Calcutta, had Singapore
and Hongkong continued with high
exchange to buy our goods voraciously,
then the eastward drain of our
western gold, and especially of
America's, would have, and in at
most three years, given us a "ten
shilling dollar." And that, indeed
when the present "frozen exchange"
with India has thawed out, is what
awaits us to-day if nothing "inter-
national" to stay the white plague
is achieved. A loss of 250,000,000
sovereigns to India will leave sterling,
and still more the dollar—where?
Look at the percentages of the
specie drain to India since light-
heartedly and in complete ignorance
Mr. Gladstone tampered with her
currency in 1893—the drain for the
two previous centuries having
been roughly one-fifth gold to four-
fifths silver:

P.c. of Gold. P.c. of Silver.

1886-1890 . . . 24.13 . . . 75.82

1891-1895 . . . 01.54 . . . 98.43

1896-1900 . . . 47.44 . . . 52.56

1901-1905 . . . 66.01 . . . 33.99

1906-1910 . . . 61.22 . . . 38.78

1911 . . . 75.58 . . . 24.42

1912 . . . 87.70 . . . 12.30

Mr. Moreton Frewen's previous
articles on this subject appeared on
Jan. 29 and Jan. 31.

WHAT BABY'S OWN TABLETS ARE.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian
children's remedy, are sweet little
lozenges, free from the slightest drug
taste and guaranteed absolutely harm-
less. They dissolve readily on the
tongue or may be crushed to a powder
between the fingers, and can be given
with the certainty of beneficial results to
the youngest and most delicate child.
Their purpose is to take the place of
candy and other undesirable
drugs and medicines. The children like
them because they are pleasant to take.
The first effect of Baby's Own
Tablets is usually noted as a gentle
movement of the bowels due to their
cleansing power. When this happens
it is the best possible proof that the
Tablets are doing their work. The next
thing is that they sweeten the breath,
cool the feverishness, if any, stop the
sneezing and wheezing if the child has
croup, relieve the pain and griping
if it has indigestion or colic, allay
the irritation accompanying the cutting
of teeth, destroy worms, prevent croup,
and in a natural way promote calm
health-giving sleep.

Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable
from chemists, or direct and post free
at 60 cents the vial from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen
Road, Shanghai.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in
the back, bathe the parts with
Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day,
massaging with the palm of the hand
for five minutes at each application.
Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly
with this balm and bind it over the
spot of pain.—For sale by all Chemists
and Storekeepers.

Established 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

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Describing a Complete Line of High
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| Auto Accessories | Clothing |
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| Farm Implements | Groceries |
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| Household Supplies | Jewelry |
| Musical Instruments | Notions |
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| Dry Goods | Underwear |

Everything for Your Home, School,
Office or Farm.

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Prices are reduced on nearly
all lines. On many lines our
1921 prices are more than
third below 1920 market prices.
The new book will give you the
merchandise, and the price cuts are
presented on actual merchandise, such as
suits, shoes and clothing.

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1921 Catalog, Address:
Montgomery Ward & Company
National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
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of All Orders

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail.)

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Japanese warships entered Port-
smouth dockyard at 8 o'clock, this morn-
ing, in bright sunshine.

His Royal Highness the Prince of
Wales went on board the *Katori*, and
warmly greeted Prince Hirohito, whom
he conducted ashore, at 10.30, where the
royal visitor was received by the Lord-
Lieutenant of the County, naval and
military dignitaries, the Mayor and the
Corporation of Portsmouth.

The Mayor of Portsmouth presented
him to the Prince, and expressing the
hope that the visit may consolidate and
further strengthen the friendly feeling
for the good of both the countries and
the peace of the world.

The two Princes left by a special train
for London at 10.40 a.m.

All the ships' and shore batteries
fired royal salutes and bands played the
Japanese Anthem.

Prince Hirohito was profoundly im-
pressed by the cordiality and magni-
ficence of his reception at Portsmouth.
Never have the arrangements for the
landing of a royal guest at Portsmouth
been more picturesque. The blaze of
decorations on uniforms and the in-
numerable flags fluttering in the breeze
formed an unforgettable colour scheme.

There was a fine scene as the royal train
left, the Prince of Wales and Prince
Hirohito standing side by side in the
saloon at the salute in response to the
thunder of guns and the strains of the
British and Japanese anthems by the
bands.

There were huge crowds in the vicinity
of the station and along the narrow
streets of Portsmouth, who cheered and
waved their welcome as the train passed
by on its way to London.

There were similar scenes of enthu-
siasm on the arrival of the Crown Prince
in London at Victoria station, which was
flooded with British and Japanese
flags. On the platform the Prince of
Wales and Prince Hirohito were met by
officers, and the scarlet tunics of a de-
tachment of the Grenadier Guards, whose
band played the Japanese anthem on the
arrival of the train, at 12.40 p.m., created
a brilliant scene.

The Duke of Connaught, Field-Marshal
Sir Henry Wilson, Earl Bessy and Earl
Carron were among the early arrivals.

His Majesty the King in a Field-
Marshal's uniform, accompanied by the
Duke of York, who was in naval uniform,
arrived at 12.55 p.m.

Finest London Gin

BURNETT'S

FINE DRY, FINE OLD TOM.

Sole Agents:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 618.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

FULL RANGE OF
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GOLOSHES

WHITE CANVAS
FOOT WEAR
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LADIES.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,

F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Vaux Road Central.

BIRTH.

GOW.—At Scotsboro, Glasgow, on April 25, to Mr. and Mrs. David Gow, Kowloon, a son. (By cable.)

DEATH.

GOW.—At Scotsboro, Glasgow, on May 1, Mrs. David Gow (nee Queenie Tateham), wife of Mr. David Gow, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. (By cable.)

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921.

RIGHT AND WRONG MIXED.

Our Canton contemporary, the *Times*, in some editorial comments on the inauguration of Sun Wen as President, and the Hongkong Government's alleged attitude thereto, achieves the usual mixture of right and wrong. We intend to say that no reflection against the conduct of the *Canton Times* included; usually includes some of both ingredients in our comments. Humanly speaking, it is inevitable. As we saw it, we are inclined to agree with our contemporary that the prohibition of such things as of Hongkong celebrations in sympathy with the Canton rejoicings was unnecessary, high-handed, and indiscreet. To that extent we think the *Canton Times* was right in its comments published yesterday. We think it was wrong in suggesting that our Government had any political bias either way, and we know it was wrong in suggesting that the Hongkong newspapers were tutored by anyone hostile to the Southern Govern-

ment of China. It was most certainly wrong in implying that the notice promulgated by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, touching "loan" subscriptions to Sun Wen, had any political bias, or that it was in any way a wrong or unnecessary warning to issue. The *China Mail* itself would have issued a similar warning, had it known that money was being collected locally in that way; for every lender of money has a right to the fullest information as to his chances of getting it back. If a Hongkong Chinese desires to contribute money as a gift to Sun Wen or his government, we know of no one's right to stop him; but this proclamation, as it stated, was "so that the inhabitants might not be deceived," and we are bound to applaud it, and claim that the originator of it, whoever he was, deserves honorable mention as a public-spirited public official. It is a pity we have to dilute this praise of the S.C.A. by denouncing any prohibition of celebrations he may have issued. As already indicated, we do not know that he did, but the *Canton paper* affirms that the Chinese have been "angered" by such a proclamation. The only one we know of warned the people against unlicensed cracker firing—a quite proper warning—and against faction fights—also a desirable reminder that we do not want our civic peace disturbed by squabbles over external politics. If the Hongkong Government forbade "any celebration" we will concede that it went too far, was tyrannous, and acted in a way calculated, as our *Canton contemporary* says, to injure Anglo-Chinese friendship. The reader is to note that we are sceptical about the existence of any such official proclamation. We are the more inclined to doubt it because the same paper that reports it was quite evidently in a most reckless mood during the weekend, and prone to rash statements. It had not the slightest foundation for alleging even with the guarded phrase "it

would seem," that the Hongkong papers got any *mot d'ordre* from the Government. Speaking for ourselves, the *China Mail* would resent anything of the sort, and give it the widest publicity and strongest censure. But Hongkong is not Canton. Such *mot d'ordre* are unknown here, whatever may happen in Canton. No local papers were "coached," except, by a stretch of the meaning of the word, those which may have tapped the *Canton Times* for a few hints. If the *Canton Times* will supply us with any real evidence, that the Hongkong Government is "hostile" to Sun Wen or his government, we, although we do not approve of Sun Wen, his ways, or his advisers, will attack it vigorously for meddling with what it has no right to meddle. But we are sure that no such evidence will be forthcoming. It does not exist. Of course," says the *Canton Times*, "we are fully aware of the fact that Hongkong's big interests and even the Hongkong Government have been keenly disappointed by the fact that the present authorities in Canton have refused to recognize the Cassel collieries agreements, which to our knowledge had been condemned by fair-minded Britons." The accusation implied therein is too serious to make without grounds, and until our contemporary shows cause, we denounce it as a rash and reckless slander.

ANOTHER CANTON REPORT.

A Canton paper is credited with the report that part of our Government's business in Peking is to get the Northern Government to ratify the Cassel collieries concessions in Kwangtung, bought from the Kwangsi tuchun while he pursued authority at Canton. We thought the Hongkong Government would do well to deny this at once, before it spread further. It is a very damaging, if stupid, report. When approached on the subject this morning and asked whether he would authorize us to publish an official denial the Colonial Secretary characterised the report as "utter rot which no sensible person would pay any attention to." He spoke on the telephone to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and then told our reporter that "the Government was not in a position to tell us what was the Governor's mission to Peking." Probably, the Colonial Secretary added with a smile, "I wouldn't tell you if I did know anything about it but I can honestly say that I don't know what the Governor has gone to Peking for." So with that we had perforce to be content.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Having fostered primary production to an extent which has rendered essential large exports, Australia is eagerly seeking new markets, and as her geographical position gives her a peculiar commercial interest in the East, it is not surprising to find her turning to China which offers a market of the greatest promise. Of the £300,000,000 representing the gross value of China's imports and exports in 1919 Australia's share was inexcusably small. In 1918-19 the total trade interchange between China (including Hongkong) and the Commonwealth was £1,830,000, the exports from Australia amounting to £999,144. With the industrial development of China and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the people, estimated at under 9s. per head in 1910—together with the closer commercial relations between the two countries following the appointment of a Commonwealth trade commissioner, Australia will have only herself to blame if the amount involved does not show a substantial increase. The task will not be a light one with the European, the American, and the Japanese exporter already straining every nerve to exploit the Chinese market, but once she has secured a firm commercial footing Australia may look to enjoy a share of the trading benefit certain to follow the development of China's vast resources in the near future.

A VULGAR EGOTIST.

"Since his time his name has been one of the utmost reinsurance to great multitudes of doubting men; to the business man hesitating over a more than shady transaction, to the clerk fingering a carelessly written cheque that could so easily be altered, to the trustee in want of ready money, to the manufacturer meditating the pros and cons of adulteration, to thousands of such people the word 'Napoleonic' has come with an effect of decisive relief." So does Wells as historian interpret the baleful influence of the unscrupulous egotist the centenary of whose death has just been celebrated with more honour and respect than it is to be feared would be accorded the memory of a less spectacular but infinitely greater servant of human-

ity. There is grim satisfaction in the thought that even the absurdly disproportionate tributes—worship of the very quality that constitutes his fascination—"that sound clear, self-centred common sense, without sentiment or scruples or reflection, that struggles with our feebleness better nature, that may ultimately destroy mankind"—would have caused the conceited vulgar-ian who played sedulous ape to Caesar and Charlemagne, no little chagrin, could he but have been present at the Arc de Triomphe the other day, so little would they approach his vainglorious conception of what was due to the man who moved a pope aside and crowned himself emperor.

COMPANY REPORT.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fortieth ordinary meeting of the Company, is as follows:

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting a statement of the affairs of the office made up to December 31, 1920, in sterling and Hongkong currency.

1919 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on May 25, 1920, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$863,127.43.

This is it is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—
To pay a final dividend of \$17 per share..... \$170,000.00
To add to Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account..... 50,000.00
To add to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the year 1919.... 643,127.43
\$863,127.43

1920 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this account is \$2,795,372.05. Out of this the general agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share amounting to \$180,000. The balance of \$2,615,372.05 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Messrs. G. W. Barton, A. H. Compton, C. S. Gubbay and F. Maitland resigned their seats on account of their departure from the Colony and Messrs. H. P. White, A. M. Bowes-Smith, H. W. Sassoon and E. J. Chapman were invited to fill the vacancies. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. White, Pearce, Chapman, Sassoon and Bowes-Smith retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A. and J. Hennessey Seft, F.S.A.A., the latter in place of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., on leave. Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Among the passengers who left by the s.s. "Dilwara" for Bombay today was Comdr. G. H. Hodgson.

The approaching wedding is announced of Mr. C. F. Vas, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., to Miss B. M. Leon.

His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs is returning to the Colony by the "Empress of Japan" due early on Thursday, May 12.

Mischa Elman, the famous violinist, arrived in Manila by the "Equador." He comes to Hongkong by the "Empress of Asia," on May 18.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough advertise the sale by auction of the W. D. vessel "Hercules" on Friday, May 20 at the Royal Army Service Corps pier. The vessel will be open to inspection from May 17, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

While the C.N. Co.'s s.s. "Kashin" was lying at the Russian Bund, Tientsin, on the night of April 30, Mr. W. B. Hitch, second officer, fell overboard and is believed to have been drowned, nothing having since been seen or heard of him.

A Chinese who recently returned from America was this morning fined \$15 by Magistrate Lindell for the unlawful possession of 48 rounds of ammunition found on his person when he was searched on the Han Tat wharf yesterday.

A shopkeeper carrying on business at No. 19, Canton Road has reported to the police that on April 25 an accountant, who collected \$2,200 on his behalf, absconded, but the report is considered doubtful as \$1200 him over a week to inform the police.

The organ recital given in St. John's Cathedral last evening by Mr. Denman Fuller in aid of the organ fund was characteristically good, though the attendance was not so large as usual owing to the unfriendly weather. Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, the soloist, acquitted herself with great credit and a very pleasant evening was spent.

MOTORIST FINED.

FAILING TO STOP AFTER ACCIDENT.

MAN KNOCKED DOWN.

The case in which a motorist, William Christinus van der Steen, of the Deli Planters' Association, was summoned for failing to sound his horn and failing to stop after an accident, on April 25th, came before Mr. R. E. Lindell again at the Magistrate's morning.

The Magistrate: I do not quite understand why you did not attend this Court last week. You wrote a letter to the Court saying you had a business engagement. A Court of Law cannot possibly accept any excuse of that sort.

Defendant: I am very sorry, Sir, I did not know.

When the charges were read over to him, the defendant said he used his horn and stopped the car after the man fell down.

The evidence already taken was read over to the defendant. His complaint was that he stopped the car, looked around, and seeing everything all right, went on.

The first witness, re-called, said it was possible the car stopped and then went on again. He was confident the horn was not sounded.

The Magistrate (to defendant): Both the witnesses got straight off the tram and by the time they got to the scene, the car had gone. It does not seem to excuse your having gone on immediately.

Defendant: I saw the man walking to the side walk. I only knocked him with my mud-guard.

Kwok Ling, after, employed by the Hongkong Electric Company, said that on April 25th he was waiting for one of the Company's cars. Mr. Lewis shouted to him from a tram car and as he did not hear him he decided to board the tram. A motor car suddenly came round the corner and knocked him down. He lay on the tram line and was unconscious. He had crossed the inner set of rails when he was knocked down. He heard no horn blown, and he did not see the car until he was knocked down.

The Magistrate: You said just now you were unconscious but you got up directly afterwards, I understand.

Witness: I was lifted up. You knew that?—Yes.

When you came to your senses, was the car there?—No, it was not to be seen.

The defendant: It must have been difficult for him to hear the horn if he was running for the car.

The Magistrate: You had better put that in the form of a question and ask if he was walking or running. (To the witness): How could you possibly catch the tram if you did not run?

Witness: The car had not passed me then. The witness also said he was perfectly certain no horn was sounded.

The Magistrate (to defendant): I understood you to say you saw this man get up. Did he get up by himself?

Defendant: No, somebody was helping him.

The Magistrate: Then you can hardly say you saw him get up.

Lau Sam, fohi, said he was with the last witness. He did not hear the horn sounded. After the man was knocked down, the car went on.

The Magistrate: Went straight on without halting?

Witness: It slowed down but the people did not get out of the car. I was 40 feet away from the car and when I came up the car was moving away. It slowed down but did not stop.

The defendant did not cross-examine.

The Magistrate: Do you wish to give evidence on oath yourself?

Defendant: Yes, Sir.

Are you calling any witnesses?—No, but my driver is outside.

The Magistrate suggested that he be sent for and instructed that some one should be detailed to look after the car.

The defendant said he was driving car No. 191 on the day in question.

The Magistrate: Tell me exactly what happened?

Defendant: I came down from the Peak Tramway Station on the way to the Hongkong Hotel. As I was passing the City Hall corner, a man was running to catch the tram. I put my brakes on but the right side of the car knocked him down. After that I stopped my car, just for a moment, and saw the Chinese going to the sidewalk, and thinking it was nothing.

The Magistrate: You saw him go over?

Defendant: Yes, I saw him; he was being helped by one of his friends.

The Magistrate: Yes, and after that?

Defendant: Thinking it was not serious, I continued on my way.

The Magistrate: You did not get out?—You did not think it was your duty, when you had knocked a man down, to get out and look out if he

REVENGE.

A CURIOUS STORY.

STORY OF REJECTED LOVERS.

A curious story of a husband and wife was told at Tottenham recently when a good-looking young woman complained that since her marriage she had been bruised all over again and again, but not by her husband.

"He too wants to speak to you about it," she said to the magistrate.

Before I met my husband I used to walk out with another young man. I threw him over to marry my husband, whom I liked better.

"Now every night he lies in wait for me and kicks me as I pass. Last night he waylaid me six times."

The magistrate asked why the husband did not protect his wife.

The husband: You have not heard my story yet. I was engaged to a girl and left her to marry this one (the wife). Now every time the other girl sees me she throws stones at me. Last night I was hit in the eye with half a brick.

The magistrate said it was remarkable for both to be persecuted by rejected lovers.

"They plan it together," said the wife. "When they were rejected they married one another."

The Magistrate: A policeman shall caution the couple.

£3,000,000 HEIR.

TRAGEDY AT SEA.

JUMPS OVERBOARD WHILE INSANE.

The Norwegian liner "Bergensfjord" arrived at New York with a dramatic story of the suicide at sea of Thor Dahl, described as the richest young man in Norway.

Dahl, aged 30, is heir to a fortune estimated at £3,000,000 left by his father, the head of a whaling syndicate.

During a storm, according to the captain, he went insane, tore up the sheets in his cabin, destroyed the electric fixtures, cut his clothing into strips, and then, presumably, jumped overboard.

It has become known that Dahl was wanted as witness in a perjury suit arising from an incident which occurred when he was janitor in a New York boarding house in 1919. After the suit had been filed, Dahl returned to Norway, ostensibly to inherit his father's millions.

Federal officials do not appear satisfied with the explanation of his disappearance in mid-ocean, and intend to make searching investigations to ascertain whether he is still alive, and possibly has entered the country unobserved.

NOT SHAMEFUL.

THE SHIMMY.

Can the "shimmy" be reformed? Is the question which continues to exercise the Congress of Dancing Masters in Paris.

The decision of the assembly is that the dance becomes inoffensive if the "shake" is taken out of it, the movement of the feet alone being described as being no more than a "harmless jig."

Several dancing masters from the provinces complained that it was useless to condemn the dance as all their pupils insisted on learning it. As regards Paris, however, the majority of dancers agree with the professors that the "shimmy" and the "jazz" band have had their day.

was injured: You did nothing: you made no report to the police but went straight on?

Defendant: Yes.

Anything else?—No, Sir.

What about the horn? Four witnesses have said you never sounded your horn at all as you went round the corner?—When I turned the corner I sounded my horn.

The defendant's chauffeur said the horn was sounded and after the accident the car stopped.

The Magistrate: How long?

Witness: For five minutes.

The Magistrate: Five Minutes!

The witness repeated his reply in English. He added, "Seeing the man getting up himself, the master started again."

The Magistrate (to defendant): Anything else you wish the witness to say?

Defendant: Yes, he said the car stopped for five minutes. That is not true.

The Magistrate: No, of course it isn't. You admit yourself you only stopped for one minute. I find both charges proved. I think it is quite possible you stopped momentarily but that is not what is contemplated by the Regulations to stop, as provided in the Regulations. It means to definitely stop the car and render assistance, and see if you can do anything for the injured person. It does not mean going away without waiting to see if the man is going to die, and never making any report to the police.

For not sounding the horn I fine you \$10 and for not stopping, I fine you \$50.

HEAVY LANDSLIDES.

REPULSE BAY ISOLATED.

SEA WALL WASHED AWAY.

RETAINING WALL COLLAPSES.

The heavy rains of the past few days have caused landslides and collapses in various parts of the island. So far one death only has been reported. In addition to the landslide on Aberdeen Road reported yesterday landslides at various points on the Shaikwan Road between Quarry Bay and the tram terminus yesterday afternoon blocked the only other approach to Repulse Bay. Tons of earth and stones fell on the road from the hillside and all traffic, including the trams, was held up for many hours. It was not until 9 p.m. that way was cut through the obstruction by the gangs who were to work immediately after the first fall of earth. No sooner had one section of the line been cleared than a wash fall was reported to have occurred some hundred yards away. Altogether about seven falls occurred during the afternoon. By 9.30 p.m. the tracks were cleared sufficiently to permit the resumption of the tram service which, with the exception of hods in one or two places met with no further interruption.

A large boulder came down from the hillside behind No. 43, Quarry Bay. It missed the house by inches and rolled into the channel where its career was checked.

A large portion of the foreshore at Quarry point was washed away into the sea by the flood of rain water which poured down in torrents from the hillside. One man was reported to have been washed away to sea by the flood. The Tai Kok Sugar Refinery and dyeworks are also reported to have been on Stanley Road, about a mile from the Shaikwan tram terminus. Details of these are still very meagre. Other smaller slides occurred at Conduit and May Roads.

The open balcony of the third floor of No. 25, Elgin Street suddenly collapsed yesterday afternoon, and sheets of rain water were blown by the strong wind into the second floor of the house, flooding it to a depth of about one foot. The house was immediately vacated by the occupants, and shoring work was at once undertaken.

Large pieces of plaster and bricks came down from the roof and walls of No. 114 Queen's Road East, the house adjoining the one which collapsed some time ago causing many deaths. This house was also ordered to be vacated, and the walls and roof were immediately shored.

A large verandah beam of a Chinese Restaurant at the corner of Queen's Road Central and Swatow Street gave way and fell into the road. Several pedestrians escaped death by a hairy breadth. Luckily the other beam held and the prompt shoring of the verandah saved a collapse.

RETAINING WALL COLLAPSES.

Later. The retaining wall on the hillside at the back of the new Government quarters in Wongneichong Road, Happy Valley, was so badly sapped by the rain that it collapsed without warning, bringing down with it much earth. The wall was some distance away from the houses, which were not damaged. The occupants of some of the houses suffered great inconvenience through the flooding of the lower floors with water from the hill side which poured down like a river. To crown their misery, for some unknown reason, the electric supply was cut off at night, and the evening meal had to be eaten by candle light.

A small landslide occurred on the hill near the Yee Yuen Gardens (Happy Retreat), Happy Valley. Earth and stones blocked the drain and the rain water rushed across the road into the raccourse which was soon flooded in some places as high as the railings. The recreation grounds on the other side were also several inches under water. The ravine nearly overflowed with rain water at narrow and shallow parts.

HOMELESS VILLAGERS.

Wongneichong village behind the raccourse was also flooded, and in many places the ground was under several feet of water. Two houses collapsed, luckily without causing any fatalities. Many of the villagers were homeless and without shelter during the night owing to their small one-storied shacks having been flooded.

No report of floods or slides has yet come from the mainland.

The Bank of England has appointed Mr. E. R. Peacock, a Canadian by birth, education, and business experience, a director of the Bank. As far as can be remembered by bank officials, he is the first Colonial to serve on the directorate. It is stated that there is no significance attached to the appointment, beyond the idea of widening the Bank's scope and emphasising its interest in overseas financial matters. In this connection we may recall that there was a break with tradition when a short time since the board elected Sir Charles Adair, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to a seat on the board. Sir Charles having of course, a special knowledge of banking both in the East and in the Far East.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| "NAGOYA" | 7,000 | 16th May | MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp. |
| "PLASSY" | 7,346 | 11th June | MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp. |
| "DELTA" | 8,000 | 25th June | MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'warp. |

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|----------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| "TAKADA" | 7,000 | 18th May | Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 5,000 | 25th May | Southern, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne. |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| "EURYALUS" | — | 10th May | Swatow and Amoy. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 5,000 | 12th May | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. |
| "ARRATON APCAR" | 4,800 | 13th May | Japan via Shanghai. |
| "ALFORD" | 5,300 | 22nd May | Japan via Shanghai. |
| "PLASSY" | 7,346 | 25th May | Shanghai only. |

*From Cosmopolitan Dock.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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 Steamer and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 31 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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| STEAMER | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| FUSHIMI MARU (omitted) | Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m. | SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS. |
| KASUMI MARU | Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m. | SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS. |
| KASUMI MARU | Friday, 18th July, at 11 a.m. | SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS. |
| SUYA MARU | Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m. | SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS. |

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

| STEAMER | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|
| KAMO MARU | Monday, 18th May, at 11 a.m. | LONDON, ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES. |
| IYO MARU | Friday, 17th May, at 11 a.m. | LONDON, ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES. |
| ATSUMI MARU | Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m. | LONDON, ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES. |

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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 31st May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... End of May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI-KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIZUKA MARU ... Friday, 12th May, at 11 a.m.

KIRIN MARU ... Sunday, 15th May, at 11 a.m.

KASUMI MARU ... Friday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

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THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

VIII.—THE SIEGE OF THE "UPLANDS."

BY SAKI ROEMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1917.)

The end of the quest in which Earl Dexter, the dashing American, plays a game of American "hustle" for his own life and that of the narrator of these modern Arabian Nights, with Hassan of Aleppo himself.

He was dragged in to the drive—and something whizzed over our heads and went spluttering into the gravel away up toward the house. The last to enter was the man who had come in the cab. As he barred the gate behind him he suddenly reached out through the bars and I saw a revolver in his hand.

Once—twice—thrice—he fired into the darkness of the lane.

"Take that, you swine!" he shouted. "Take that!"

As quickly as we could, hearing the insolent man, we hurried back to the door. On the step the woman was waiting for us, with her veil raised. A blinding flash of lightning came as we mounted the step—and I looked into the violet eyes of Carnet. I turned and stared at the man behind me.

It was Earl Dexter.

Three of the mysterious missiles fell amongst us, but miraculously no one was struck. Amid the mighty booming of the thunder we re-entered the house and got the door barred. In the hall we laid down the unconscious man and stood a strangely met company, peering at one another in the dim moonlight.

"We've got to bury the hatchet, Mr. Cavanaugh," said Dexter. "It's a case of the common enemy. I've brought you your bag!"—and he pointed to the brown grip on the floor.

"My bag!" I cried. "My bag is upstairs in my room!"

"Wrong, sir," rapped the Sombrero Man. "They are alike as two peas in a pod, I'll grant you, but the bag you snatched off the platform at New Street was mine! That's what I'm after; I ought to be on the way to Liverpool. That's what Hassan's after!"

"What is in the bag?" asked Hilton, hoarsely.

The slipper of the Prophet, sir!" was the reply.

I felt dazed—as a man must feel who has just heard the death sentence pronounced upon him. Hilton seemed to have become incapable of speech or action; and in silence we stood watching Carnet tending the unconscious man. She forced brandy from a flask between his teeth. Presently she looked up.

"Will you please get me a bowl of water and a sponge?" she said quietly.

Soar departed without a word, and no one spoke until he returned, bringing the sponge and the water; when the girl set to work in a businesslike way to cleanse a wound which showed upon the man's head.

"She's a good nurse is Carnet," said Dexter coolly. "She was the only doctor I had through this—" indicating his maimed wrist. "If you will fetch my bag down, there's some lint in it."

I hesitated.

"You needn't worry," said Dexter; "as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. You've handled the bag and I'm not asking you to do any more."

I went up to my room and lifted the grip from the chair upon which I had put it. His bag and mine were of identical appearance and both new. In fact, I had bought mine only that morning, my old one being past use.

As I picked up the bag, the lightning flashed again; and from the window I could see the orchard as clearly as by daylight. At the further end near the wall some one was standing watching the house.

I went downstairs carrying the fatal bag and returned the grip in the hall. He will have to be got to bed," said Carnet, referring to the wounded man; "he will probably remain unconscious for a long time."

Accordingly, we took the patient into one of the few furnished bedrooms and, having put him to bed, left him in care of the beautiful nurse.

When we four men met again downstairs, amazement had rendered the whole scene unreal to me. Soar stood just within the open door, not knowing whether to go or remain; but Hilton motioned to him to stay.

Earl Dexter bit off the end of a cigar and stood with his left elbow resting on the mantel-piece.

His giant face looked grunter than ever, but the dare-devil gray eyes still nursed that humorous light in their depths.

"Mr. Cavanaugh," he said, "we're brothers. And if you'll consider, a minute, you'll see that I'm not lying when I say I'm on the straight now, and for always."

I made no reply. I could think of none.

"I'm a crook," he resumed; "but I was up to a while ago. There's a warrant out for me—the first that

ever bore my name. I've sailed near the wind often enough, but it was desperation that got me into hot water about that!"

He jerked his cigar in the direction of his grip, which lay, now, on the rug at his feet.

"I lost a useful right hand," he went on—"and I lost every cent I had. It was a dead rotten speculation—for I lost my good name! I mean it! Believe me, I've handled some shady propositions in the past, but I did it right in the sunlight. Up to the time I went out for that damned slipper I could have had hunch with any detective from Broadway to the Strand! What now? I'm wanted! Enough said."

He tossed the cigar—he had smoked scarce an inch of it—into the empty grate.

"I'm an Aunt Sally for any man to slue at," he resumed bitterly. "My place henceforth is in the day. Right! I've finished! The book's closed. From the time I quit England—if I can quit—I'm on the straight! I've promised Carnet; and—I mean to keep my word. See here—"

Dexter turned to me.

"You'll want to know how I escaped from the cursed death-trip at Hassan's house in Kent? I'll tell you. I was never in it! I was hiding and waiting my chance. You know what was left to guard the slipper while the Sheikh—not him!—was away looking after arrangements for getting his mob out of the country?"

I nodded.

"You fell into the trap—you and Carnet. By God! I don't know till it was all over! But two minutes later I was inside that place—and three minutes later I was away with the slipper! Oh, it wasn't a duplicate; it was the goods! What then? Carnet had had a sickening of the business and she just invited me to say yes or no. I said yes; and I'm a straight man onward."

"Then what were you doing on the train with the slipper?" asked Hilton suddenly.

"I was going to Liverpool, sir!" snapped the Sombrero Man, turning on him. "I was going to try to get aboard the 'Mauretania' and then make terms for my life! What happened? I skipped out at Birmingham for a drink—grip in hand! I put it down beside me and Mr. Cavanaugh, here, all in a hustle, must have rushed in behind me, snatched a whiskey and snatched my grip and started for H—"

"I knew from the weight of the grip it wasn't mine," said Dexter. "And I was the most surprised guy in Great Britain and Ireland when I found whose it was! I opened it, of course! And right on top was a waistcoat and right in the first pocket was a telegram. Here it is!"

He passed it to me. It was that which I had received from Hilton. I had packed the suit which I had been wearing that morning and must previously have thrust the telegram into the waistcoat pocket.

"Providence!" Dexter assured me. "Because I got on the stage in time to see Hassan of Aleppo join the train for H—! I was too late, though. But I chartered a taxi out on Corporation Street and invited the man to race the local! He couldn't do it, but we got here in time for the fireworks. Mr. Cavanaugh, there are anything from six to ten hashishin watching this house!"

"I know it!"

"To be continued."

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Captain BARR, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, 10th May, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
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From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONGKONG, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Sunday, the 8th inst., consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counterbalancing and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assumed on cargo remaining undelivered after Sunday, the 10th inst.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Hongkong, May 9, 1921.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LEITH MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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Via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

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|----------------|--------|----------------|
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| "TAIYO MARU" | 20,000 | May 21st |
| "FIBERIA MARU" | 20,000 | May 28th |
| "TENYO MARU" | 20,000 | June 4th |
| "KOROA MARU" | 20,000 | June 11th |
| "REIYO MARU" | 20,000 | |

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

UNITED STATES SUPPORTS ALLIED DEMANDS.

LONDON, May 9.
The newspapers at Washington have learned on high authority that the United States Government desires Germany to accept the Allies' demands. It is assumed that the United States commissioner in Berlin has informed the German Government accordingly.

PARIS, May 9.
Mr. Wallace, the United States Ambassador, has resumed his seat in the Ambassadors' Council.

MISSING MILLIONAIRE MYSTERY.

DOUGHTY SENT TO JAIL FOR STEALING BONDS.

TORONTO, May 9.
John Doughty, who was found guilty of stealing £21,000 worth of bonds, the property of his former employer, Ambrose Small, the millionaire who disappeared on December 2, 1919, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment on the stealing charge.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

THEORY OF TRUTH IN A TRANCE.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING SCEPTICAL.

The subconscious mind and the question whether a person tells falsehoods when hypnotised were discussed by Justices Darling, Avey, and Lankey when the Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed the appeal of Fred. Quarby against sentence of death passed at Manchester Assizes.

Quarby killed a woman named Smith at Blackpool, and was hypnotised by a specialist in brain diseases to see what he would say. At the trial the specialist said he obtained a full story of the crime from Quarby in both the conscious and the subconscious states, and the stories did not vary. The specialist then said he thought that some chance association of ideas in the accused's conscious mind let loose the impulses which had been stored in his subconscious mind for some weeks.

Mr. Justice Darling, in supporting Quarby's appeal, said the Chief ground was that Mr. Justice Acton misdirected the jury by failing to deal fully with the defence of impulsive insanity, and counsel now asked the court to define "impulsive insanity" once and for all.

CHURCHGOSSE AS MURDERER.
Quarby was 45 and until recently lived a sheltered life at Stainland, near Leeds. He went to church, and Sunday school, and had a good character. Then he went to Blackpool. He fell into the clutches of a woman, said counsel, and his mind became unhinged.

Mr. Justice Darling: So you say that a man who suddenly becomes a prodigal is mad?

Mr. Madden: No. The change of environment from good to bad had an evil effect upon the man's mind. Speaking of the experiment in hypnotism, which the specialist had carried out, Mr. Justice Darling asked whether the theory was that a man could not tell lies under hypnotism.

"If that is so," he added, "it would be a good thing to have an official hypnotist. Then people would not be able to tell lies and we should all be very glad." (Laughter.)

Mr. Madden drew attention to the question of the subconscious mind which might actuate a man when committing crime. Mr. Justice Darling admitted that he did not understand what the subconscious mind was. He thought it was memory—the sudden recollection of something that happened years ago.

Mr. Madden: That is how we ordinary people summarily dismiss the matter, but learned men say otherwise.

Referring to the Thaw case (in which Harry Thaw, Pittsburgh millionaire, was tried for the murder of Stanford White, a famous U.S. architect), Mr. Justice Darling said that when the man was in the shadow of the electric chair his friends said his subconscious mind was uppermost, but when he escaped the chair they urged his release because they said his conscious mind had regained the mastery.

CASE OF THE EX-KAISER.

Mr. Justice Darling later asked whether a ruler who for years planned a great war could be called the victim of impulsive insanity all that time. Mr. Madden replied that he could not say that.

Delivering the judgment of the court, Mr. Justice Darling said the crime was committed with premeditation and deliberation. For the defence doctors had expressed the opinion that when the crime was committed the man's subconscious mind was actuating him, while it was again at the crime.

Those opinions were founded on a medical theory which appeared to be unsupported by proof. The law of England had not recognised that theory with its slabs of intelligence, beginning with unconscious bases and going through many forms of semi-consciousness up to the conscious mind, and there was no authority for saying that a judge misdirected a jury when he told them that the law did not recognise such refinements.

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| "LAOMEDON" | 13th July | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |
| "MENTOR" | 19th July | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |

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| | (via Colon or Panama) | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

| From | For |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Calcutta and Straits | TUESDAY, MAY 10. |
| Shanghai | WEDNESDAY, MAY 11. |
| Shanghai | THURSDAY, MAY 12. |
| Straits | THURSDAY, MAY 12. |
| U.S.S., Canada, Japan and Shanghai | THURSDAY, MAY 12. |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Per | Time |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Satoh and Wuchow | Chungking | 4 p.m. |
| Fort Bayard | Poo Lee | 5 p.m. |
| Hobow and Bangkok | Draper | 5 p.m. |
| Java, P.O. via Batavia | Mossar Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Hobow and Haiphong | Haiphong | 10 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Zorayas | 10.30 a.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Waishing | 2 p.m. |
| Philippine Islands | Tecor | 5 p.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Bourbon | 5 p.m. |
| Japan | Haru Maru | 5 p.m. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN | Takad | 6.30 a.m. |
| Japan | Sh. Albans | 10.30 a.m. |
| Swatow, Shanghai and North China | Hawesang | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Machon | 11 a.m. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN | Laisang | 2 p.m. |
| Swatow | Bydrona | 4 p.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Soccho | 5 p.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Hailong | 11 a.m. |
| Philippine Islands | Loongang | 2 p.m. |
| Dairen, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America | Persia Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Chingking | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Suiyang | 3 p.m. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Daman, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, & EUROPE via MAHARAJES | Nagoya | 5 p.m. |
| The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 14th, May at Noon. | Pheunpenh | 5 p.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Keelung | Kaijo Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Japan, Honolulu and SAN FRANCISCO | Saiyo Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Keelung | Liachow | 9 a.m. |
| Tientsin | Chingking | 9 a.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Soccho | 11 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haiphong | 11 a.m. |
| Amoy and Philippine Islands | Taming | 2 p.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Keelung | Bohn Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Amoy, Shanghai and North China | Runing | 11 a.m. |
| Hobow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Kailong | 5 p.m. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Chungking | 5 p.m. |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

WEATHER REPORT.

May 10th 11h. 25m.—Pressure has decreased slightly from Shanghai to Weihaiwei and increased slightly elsewhere; it probably remains lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 17.63 inches, against an average of 14.31 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on May 11th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, S. and S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.

2.—Fuzhou Channel, S. or variable winds, light to moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 10, 1921.—a.m.

| Station. | Barometer at Sea Level. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | Direction. | Force. | Wind. |
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